DENMARK.

CHANGE OF PUBLIC FEELING.

IFROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.!

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 14.—It cannot be denied that when the war between Germany and France broke out hast Summer, a numerous and influential party in Denmark strongly sympathized with the latter, and were quite prepared to esponse their cause openly, and with such naval and military forces as this country could muster, in the hope and belief of having their revenge on Germany, and even getting back the last provinces of Schleswig and Holstein. But even the leaders of the National party here are now thankful for their neutrality. The revelations lately published in the Moniteur Universal have much tended to cool down the excited feelings of the Danes, and open their eyes to undeniable and stubborn facts. From these it appears than the Frenchinavy was no better prepared for war that the army was to take the field, and that the statements as unblushingly put forward at the time were, to say the least, gross exaggerations, if not totally devoid of truth. With the same consplcuous levity that induced the diplomatists at Parts to assume for a certainty that in the event of a French invasion of Germany the Southern States would unhesitatingly rise and join the invaders, or at least proclaim their neutrality, so in the North they felt no doubt of the readior at least proclaim their neutrality, so in the North they felt no doubt of the readiness of Denmark and Sweden to grant their immeate cooperation and assistance, by which they would e we been enabled to effect a landing, and undertake a Pope, and, consequently, against King Victor flank movement by land toward Berlin. The instructions given to the French Admirat were to take posseswhen now it appears, from their own confession, they had not a single vessel able to compete with the König Wilhelm; for the only one that was at all to be compared to her was the Rochambeau, constructed America, and better known as the Dunderberg, and she had been under repairs for the last two years, and was still not in a fighting condition. When the ships put to sea the outlit of the crews was so imporfect that they had not even proper clothing for a long cruise, and as for charts of the Baltic and North Sea, there was ber of ex-gendarmes and ex-soldiers of the Papal Army not one to be found on board any of the ships. It was had been shut up ever since an early hour in the this that prevented the Admiral from following his in- morning, and had been armed with revolvers and dagstructions. The Danish Government had promised to formish the fleet with experienced pilots, and a system of private signals from the shore had been pre-arranged. als!" Fearing an assault from the people, it had been Such good-natured readiness to oblige led the French to believe that as soon as they arrived in Danish waters the Danes would throw off their neutrality and give them | that the army partisans who were shut up in the Vati

The first symptom of defection was shown on the arrival of the Marquis de Cadore, who came here on a special mission from the Emperor to enter into an oftensive and defensive Treaty of Alliance, and concert | partisans lost no time in crying "Giorgia." But the measures for the approaching campaign. The Danish Government had by this time thought better of it, and knew nothing of the mot d'ordre, and at once shut surposely delayed the negotiations, under the pretext | the gates : thus the partisans were left at the mercy of that the Embassador's full powers were not en règle. The people. Fortunately for them a battation of Ber His endeavor to persuade Sweden and Norway to abandon their neutrality and openly side with France were not attended with better success, and his proposals were declined. Thus the naval promemade to the struggle ensued, which hasted a few minutes. Baltic and North Sea ended in a miserable flasco, and was confined to the blockade of the rivers and ports, wounded, and several persons were conducted to the which lasted till the fall of Sedan and the deposition of the Emperor, when the fleet returned to Cherbourgin disgust. Since then a wonderful change of feeling has been wrought famoug the Danes; those who cried out itself should be disarmed. When Gen. Kanzler most loudly for war, feeling rather ashamed of their signed the capitalation of Rome, it was agreed French proclivities, are completely silenced, that the Pontiff might keep in his service the while the more far-seeing rejoice that they wise and Palatial Guards for his own special were right in conjecturing nothing but use in the Vatican. Now, legally speaking, Gen. while the more far-seeing rejoice that they were right in conjecturing nething but use in the Vatican. Now, legally speaking, Gen. Kanzler does not in the least keep to the agreement. themselves in up the war. The press, too, has altered its tone considerably, and the journals are now more calm and dignified, and many of them have even become converts to those principles of peace and prudence which would have been scouted by them only a few months ago as unworthy the ancient and independent Kingdom

### ITALY.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF THE SPANISH DEL EGATES-THEIR INTERVIEW WITH THE NEW KING OF SPAIN-SPEECH OF VICTOR EMAN-UEL.

IFROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTAL

FLORENCE, Dec. 8. - The Spanish delegates appointed to present the crown to the Duke of Aosta arrived here on the 3d inst. and were very cordially received. The streets presented the same display as when the Roman deputation was here, except that Spanish flags had now replaced the Roman ensign. The station of the North Italy Railroad where the delegates arrived was tastefully decorated. The deputation was received there by the military and civic authorities, and the army and National Guard lined the streets through which they passed to the Hotel de Ville. The bends played the Spanish hymn of Elego, which was enthusinstically received. On entering the Hotel there was great cheering, and Don Manuel Zerillo, who presented himself at the balcony, was halled with cheers for Italy and the new King of Spanis.

Next morning, although the snow was falling unular difference between Henry IV, Emperor of Germany, except that Spanish and now replaced the except that Spanish flags had now replaced the Roman ensign. The station of Nov. 15:

One of the questions which to day oppresses the publicano of Nov. 15:

THE FOFE.

One of the questions which to day oppresses the publicano of Nov. 15:

The rore.

One of the Questions which to day oppresses the publication of Nov. 15:

Italy in latter so often cursed and excommunicate thy him—or go to one of those Protestant nations which in the Valican. Thence he learns that the city, submissive at so great cost, resizued to her circular permany, cleents as her code those laws, those same institutions which have alone been visited by the anutlennas of the Pope. What no immense the problem of the problem which to day oppresses the publication of Nov. 15:

One of the questions which to day oppresses the publicano of Nov. 15:

One of the questions which to day oppresses the publicano of Nov. 15:

One of the questions which to day oppresses the publicano of Nov. 15:

One of the questions which to day oppresses the reality of the problem which to day oppresses the reality of the problem which to day oppresses the reality of the problem which to day oppresses the reality of the problem which to day oppresses the reality of the problem which to day oppresses the reality of the problem w as when the Roman deputation was here, except that Spanish flags had now replaced the Roman ensign. The

legalized the Prince's acceptance of the throne.

The next day at 11 o'clock the King visited the Parliament, and was cheered by the immense crowd assembled there. He delivered the following speech, which was as favorably received as the announcement that Kome was occupied in the name of National Rights:

favorably received as the announcement that Rome was occupied in the name of National Rights:

SENATORS AND DEPUTIES: The year that has astonished the world for the greatness of its events, which no human mind could have foreseen, is night its end. We have always openly and loudly proclaimed our rights over Rome. I therefore thought it my duty, on account of the late resolutions to which I was ted by the love I bear to my country, to assemble the General Council. With Rome capital of Italy, I have fulfilled my promise, and crowned the enterprise that was begun 25 years ago by my magnanimous father. [Enthesiastic applause.] I feel, as a king and a son, a solemn joy in saluting all the representatives of our beloved country here assembled for the first time, and in pronouncing these words, 'Italy is free and one; it now depends upon us only to render her great and happy." [Applause.] While we are here celebrating the completion of Italian unity, two great nations, the glorious representatives of modern civilization, are destroying each other ma terrible and deadly strife. Bound to France and Prussis by the memory of recent and beneficent alliances, we have been obliged to keep to a ricorous neutrality, which has been imposed on us by the duty of not increasing the conflagration, and of interposing an impartial word between the bolligerent nations. This duty of humanity and triendship we will try to accomplish by uniting our efforts to those of the other neutral nations, and trying to put an end to this war that ought never to have been obtained and to the went that one has a man and to the went of the prolonged appeause.] Public opinion, consecrating with its support this policy, has once more shown how Italy free and in harmony is to end for the form of the mation of the form of the failans, was returned to herself, to Italy, and to the modern world. [Applanse.]

We entered Rome in the name of the national right, in the policy and the failant of the

world. [Applause.]
We entered Rome in the name of the national right, in

THE EUROPEAN HORIZON. Pontifical power in the exercise of its religious duties regarding Catholicity. (Approbation.) On this basis, and within the limits of its power, my Government bas already begun to provide the means of completing this

ROME, Dec. 8.-The partisans of the Pontiff had been repeating for several days that on the 8th they intended to make a demonstration in honor of the Emanuel and the new state of things. On the evening of the 7th several of the houses inhabited by well-known reactionists were illuminated. This irritated the people, and it was declared that on the following day they should meet in the square of St. Peter, and prevent the Pope's partisans early hour in the morning the square of St. Peter appeared much more crowded than usual; many police gers. Fifty others were to approach the Vatican and agreed that if they were attacked in approaching, they would cry out, "Giorgio!" This mot d'ordre signified more practical assistance; they, however, reckoned with-out their host. can, were to come out to their defense. The column of reactionary partisans approached Swiss Guards, who occupied the gates of the Vatican, sagileri arrived in time to save them from certain death. The gates were reopened, and the armed partisans come out from the Vutican. A signed by him in the presence of the foreign embassa dors. The Vatican is actually converted into a fortress The ex-Papal gendarmes, the ex-soldiers of the ex-Papal army, the Zouaves, and the Shirri, are all clothed and fed at the Vaticau. Gen. Kanzler reviews them in the gardens of the Vatican, and the Romans may expect at any moment to be surprised by a sortle of the Papal forces from this new fortress. It is a state of things that cannot last long.

## NAPOLEON AND THE POPE.

SENOR CASTELAR, THE SPANISH ORATOR, ON THE DEPOSED PONTIFF AND THE EMPRISONED

EMPEROR. The following interesting extracts are from a letter, written by the eloquent Spanish orator, School Emilio Castelar, to Don Vicente Garcia Tores of Mexico | 12. City, and published in his journal, El Monitor Repub-

Manuel Zarille, who presented himself at the balcony, was hailed with cleers for Italy and the new King of Spain.

Next morning, although the enew was falling tunnshally heavy for Florence, and the weather was intensely cold, an immense crowd had assembled in the streets and in the square fronting the Pitti Palace, where the King was waiting to receive the deputation. At 11 the delegates, in court carriages, went to the Palace, and were presented by the Spanish Minister to the King.

The President immediately addressed himself to the King, thanking him, first, in the name of the Cortes, for the warm reception the delegates had received, and adding that, as he was the head of the royal family, it was to him they addressed themselves, to have his perialsion that the Duke of Acata might accept the Spanish Crown. The King answered that, although, what they saked him was a great sacrifiee, he would grant to his beloved son the permission of accepting the Crown of Spain, regarding it as an hour paid to his dynasty and to Italy. Don Manuel Zarilla then addressed himself to the young Prince, asyling, in a few words, that their mission being to express to him the will of the Spanish national height of expression had been supposed as the permission of accepting the Crown of Spain, regarding it as an heart passed him was drawned but King of Spain.

The Duke, in his turn, said that what chiefly induced him to accept the honor they wished to contort, was in ordinary to the difficulties of his new task and the great responsibility he was assuming, and remarking that how as to provide the Arman of the Spanish national made was owing to his merits, he concluded with the following words:

"It is to the renown of my father and the fortune of Myrope. The annals of Spain are full of ejorious names of Spain, religious tolerance of the three was intense to the subscription of the glories of Spain, will be content. It am certain that, in any case, the Spaniards will always be able to say of the King thy have elected its loyarly an ho

NAPOLEON AND THE IMPERIAL PAPERS. One of the most curious results of the new French Revolution is the collection of the secret papers of the Empire, left to the mercy of its enemies in the Tulleries. There are in these documents historical inspirations worthy of the Annals of Tacitus or the Lives of Suctonius. The Empire not only represented a great State, it likewise represented a great banking-house. In the affairs of Mexico, it not only did not conceal its desire to destroy the Republic and restore Monarchy in America, but also manifested a desire to do business and make money. The interior family relations did not go along more smoothly than internal State affairs. The celebrated assassin, Pierre Bonais ling and a son, a solemn joy in soluting all the distince, and in pronouncing these words, "Haly at one; if now depends upon us only to render and happy." (Applause.) While we are here in the completion of Italian unity, two great the glorious representatives of modern civilizations of adbeneficent alliances, we have been obliged to rigorous neutrality, which has been imposed on eduty of not increasing the configration, and ossing an impartial word between the beligerent. This duty of humanity and friendship we will complish by uniting our efforts to those of the tree nations, and trying to put an end to this consecrating with its support this policy, has e shown how Italy free and in harmony is to element of order, liberty, and peace. This consecrating with its support this policy, has e shown how Italy free and in harmony is to element of order, liberty, and peace. This consecrating with its support this policy, has e shown how Italy free and in harmony is to element of order, liberty, and peace. This consecrating with its support this policy, has eaches. The greener of the imperial press was edited in the salons of the Emperor, with the aid of eighty prefects located in eighty Babylonian palaces. Some of these publications pretended to make opposition, and taked of independence. Opposition to the Government was fabricated. Public same freedy and to the modern plantsel, the far hard peace and in harmony is to eightly prefects located in eighty Babylonian palaces. Some of these publications pretended to make opposition, and taked of independence. Opposition to the Government was fabricated. Public same of these publications pretended to make opposition, and taked of independence. Opposition to the Government was fabricated, and the action of the solution from social problems and consoling hopes for the purpose of fabring that upon the fashions and the feature of the family connection, the solution from social problems and consoling hopes for the control of the control of the control of the control of the co

of the people to Casar. The Empire has revealed itself, in its documents, in letters written by its own proper hand, as the worthy successor of the old Lower Empire.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY. CURIOUS STATISTICS REGARDING THE RUSSIAN IRON-CLAD FLEET.
[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

PESTH, Dec. 10 .- Most of the reports that have reached us regarding the Russian marine are exag-gerations. The Treaty of 1856 permits Russia and Tur-key each to have six was steamers of 800 tuns and four light steamers or sailing vessels of 200 tuns in the Black Sen, and the right to keep two war vessels at the mouth of the Danube. It has been asserted, and credited in official circles in Vienna, that Russia can command a number of Black Sea passenger steamers at any time she wishes, they being built so that they can carry each two or more cannon of large caliber. These vessels belong to a company at Odessa, their charter being granted only on the above conditions. The number has been stated at from 40 to 80. Russia has a large dock-yard at Nikolajeff, where war vessels can be built and launched. A St. Petersburg telegraphic message brought the information some time ago that Russia had 50 iron-plated tarret-rame in Nikolajeff-a number more than all the European Powers together! The following list of the Russian iron-plated fleet may prove useful. It is taken from lately-published statistics :

HON-CLAD FRIGATES.

П	Name of ship.	Dografier.		Armament	Burder
Н	Sebastopol		4	12-in. & 12 60-pndrs.	6,23
	Petropaulowski			12-in. & 12 60-pndrs.	6,04
9	First Poscharski			300-pounders.	4.44
d	Kreml	360			3,41
٠	Pervenjez	300	2	8-in. & 24 60-pndrs.	3,27
1	Ne Tron Menia	. 450	17	s-inch pounders.	3,22
y				REET SHIPS.	
1	First Minin				5,71
d	Admiral Lasareff	400	6	15-in. smooth-bore.	25,50
ij	Admiral Greigh	. 400	6	300-pounders:	3,48
1	Admiral Tschitschago	T 400	4	15-in. emooth-bore.	3,45
ij	Admiral Spiridoff	400	5	15-in. smooth-bore.	3,20
9	Tscharodefka	. 200	4	300-pounders.	1,88
ì	Ruselka		4	300-pounders.	1,88
d	Smertsch	200	2	8-inch pounders.	1.40
ú	Bassala thosa thora a			con-elad monitors I	ragar

Beside these there are the iron-clad monitors Uragan, Typhon, Strelitz, Jadinorog, Brennenoszeff, Latink, Lava. Perun, Wjestschum, Koldun, the armament of which consists of nine and thirteen-inch smooth bore cast-iron cannon, and in part of eight and nine-inch rifled steel cannon. Each monitor has two turret guns. The tunnage of each is about 1,350, the horse-power 1,600. There are two iron-plated frigates in process of building. The remainder of the Rrussian fleet is composed of six ships-ofthe-line, eight frigates, eighteen corvettes, seven clippers, sixty-two cannon-boats, six steam frigates, four imperial yachts, thirteen schooners, twenty-two transport vessels, forty-eight avisos, sixteen sloops, altogether two hundred and ten wooden steamers. There are also thirty-seven sailing vessels, five yachts, four schooners, fifteen transport vessels, and fifteen sloops. Thus Russia has really a very formidable fleet, wooden, and especially iron-clads The marine is to be armed with a breech-loading arm, capuble of firing 18 shots per minute, to be used by the anding of troops in hostile territory. The Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung has a sentence in one of its late numers which applies very well as an appendix to these fig-

when we consider that such a giant empire, which sits astride Europe and Asia, commanding an army of nearly a million of men, cannot put its ships into motion without going under the cannon of hostile forts; that the Russian dect is compelled to be six months of the year ast in the ice of the Baltic and in the Black Sea, sentenced by the Treaty of 185s to perfect immovability, it must not be wondered at when the Czar tries to remove the fetters that bind him.

THE NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

LIST OF SENATORS AND ASSEMBLYMEN. THE SENATE.

Chemung Co. David B. Hill.

David B. Hill.
Clinton Co.
Smith M. Weed.
Columbia Co.
L. Benjamin Kay.
Cortland Co.
Henry S. Randall.
Dutchess Co.
TAMES A. SEWAND

1. George Chambers,
2. John Howell,
3. F. A. ALLERGER,
4. Henry B. Ransom,
5. John M. Wiley.

Franklin Co. James H. Pierce.

IIS, NORRIS WINSLOW.
19. George H. Sanord.
20. Argustus R. Elwood.
21. William H. Brand.
22. George N. Kennedy.
23. John F. Hubbard, jr.
24. Orlon W. Chapman.
25. William R. Wooden.
26. Aren'm V. Harpending.
27. Theodore L. Minier.
28. Jarvis Lord.
29. George Bowen.
39. Jams Wood. 11. George Morgan.
12. Francis S. Thaver.
13. A. Rieceker Banks.
14. Jacob Hardenbergh.
15. Vacant.
16. Caristopher F. Norion.
16. Caristopher F. Norion.
17. The Assembly.
18. Democrats, in Roman, 17.
18. The Assembly. THE ASSEMBLY.

Albany Co. . William D. Murphy. Robert C. BLACKALL. Nov. 1 Co.

15. Alexander car.

16. Lames Irving.

17. Elmond Connelly.

18. Leander Buck.

19. Thomas C. Fields.

20. John Brown.

21. William Hitchman.

Nidman. Co. 4. WM. D. SUNDERLIN. CHARLES N. FLANAGIN. WILLIAM M. ELY. 1. C. V. B. BARSE.
2. STEFFIEN C. GREEN.

Niagara Co.

1. John E. Found.

2. Lee R. Sandorn.

Oncida Co.

1. George W. Chadwick.

2. Sidney A. Bunce.

3. Thomas Mulhali, prob.

4. Isaac McDougatt.

Onondaga Co. Cayuga Co.
1. Clms. H. Curtis, prob.
2. STEPHEN S. HEWET. 1. THOMAS G. ALVORD. Chenango Co.
Andrew Shepardson.
Chemana Co. PETER BURNS 3. GUSTAVUS SNIPER. Ontario Co 1. George W. Nichols. 2. DAVID E. WILSON.

Orange Co.
1. ROBERT H. STRACHAN.
2. Issue V. Montayne. 2. Issue V. Montayne.

Orleans Co.

JOHN BEREY.

Oswego Co.

1. DE WITT C. LITTLEJOHN.

2. Abram Howe.

3. CHAUNCEY L. SAGE.

Ottego Co.

1. Affed Chamberlain.

2. JOHN L. TUCKER.

Pathama Co.

2. JOHN L. TUCKER.

Patham Co.

Searles Drew.
Queens Co.

1. L. Branford Prince.
2. James M. Oakley.
Rensedaer Co.

1. John L. Flagg.
2. Horace C. Gifford.
3. Sylvester Waterbury.
Richmond Co.
John Decker.
Rockland Co.
L. M. M. Co.

Essex Co. CLAYTON H. DELANO. Rockland Co.
James M. Nelson.
St. Laurence Co.
1. Geo. M. Gleason.
2. Dolphus L. Lynde.
3. William Incappoed

A. C. BARSEY.
Suffolk Co.
GEORGE F. CARMAN.
Sullivan Co.
Frank Buckley.
Tioga Co.
B. B. BIGNAL.
Tompkins Co.
John H. Selkreg.
Ulster Co.

Greene Co.
H. Van Steenburg.
Herkimer Co.
DANIEL A. NORTHROP.
Jefferson Co.
L. OLIVER C. WYMAN.
JAMES JOHNSON. 3. WILLIAM BRADFOR
Saratoga Co.
1. Isatab Feller.
2. JOSEPH W. HILL.
Schenetlady Co.
Gershom Banker.
Schoharie Co.
Slas Sweet.
Schuyler Co.
William C. Coon. Sandford R. T. Eyek. 1. James G. Bennett 2. A. C. BARNEY.

Lewis Co. JOSEPH PARIUD. RICHARD JOHNSON. 1. DAVID L. FISK. 2. LEONARD C. KILHAM. Monroe Co. 1. Richard D. Cole.

Dennis Burns.
John Haves.
John J. Biair.
Geo. L. Loutrel.
Timothy J. Campbell.
John Carey.
Martin NachtmanJames O'Neill.
Christopher Pilate

JOHN H. SELKREG.

Ulster Co.
1. CYRUS BURHANS.
2. C. M. WOOLSEY.
3. Charles H. Krack.
Warren Co.
Duncan Griffin.
Washington Co.
1. THOMAS STEVENSON.
2. ISAAC V. BAKER, jr.
Wayne Co.
1. ANSON S. WOOD.
2. HENRY R. DURFEE.
Westchester Co.
1. G. HILTON SCHIENER.
2. Alfred W. Bartlett.
3. JAMES W. HUSTED.
Wooning Co. Christopher Flieke. Lawrence O'Brien. Wm. W. Cook. Wyoming Co. H. S. Joy. Yates Co. 12. Win. W. COCK.
13. Richard Flaungan.
14. John Tyler Kelly.

Republicans, in SMALL CAPITALS, 63; Demo.

ANOTHER ALLEGED WIFE MURDER Mrs. Ann McLoughlin died on Saturday, in Bellevue Hospital, from a wound on the head, inflicted by her husband, Edward, a shoemaker, living in the tenement No. 185 Avenue C. They were both very intemperate, and often quarreled and fought. On. Dec-20, McLoughlin struck his wife on the side of the head with a wooden boot-tree, felling her to the floor, and causing a serious wound. He refused to obtain surgical aid, and crysipelas resulted. For again requesting sur-

gical aid, his wife was thrust out of doors. She then went to Bellevue Hospital, but died in spite of the attention she received there. McLoughlin has been arrested. THE FISK-RAMSEY RAILROAD SUITS

ALBANY, Dec. 31 .- In the case of James Fisk agt. The Albany and Susquehanna Ratiroad Com-pany, Judge Learned, having heard a motion for a change of venue, this morning delivered an opinion, concluding as follows: "An order must be entered setting cluding as follows: "An order must be entered setting aside and vacating the order made at the Special Term, before Mr. Justice Barnard, on Dec. 20, staying the proceedings, with \$10 costs; and also an order must be entered setting aside the Chamber order made by Mr. Justice Barnard the same day, requiring the defendants to show cause, &c., and the stay meantime, with \$10 costs. The motion and these orders will be entered in Renselace."

# LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A MODEL POLICEMAN. BURGLARS DISCOVERED AT WORK-ATTACK ON AN OFFICER-ONE BURGLAR SHOT.

About 1 o'clock on Sunday morning Angus McCullough, a private watchman, on duty at Arbuckle, Brothers & Co.'s establishment, Nos. 19 and 20 Water-st., Brooklyn, discovered six burglars endeavoring to force an entrance into the office. He ran to the Second Precinct Station-House, and requested aid. Sergeant Crin immediately sent Officers Cowen, Quevedo, and McCarty to the place, and on their arrival the officers, looking through the windows, saw the burglars busy with chisels and hammers at the door of the safe. After a short consultation they concluded that they were no match for the thieves, and Officer Cowen was directed to go to Fulton Ferry and bring back with him the policeman on duty at that point. Shortly after he had gone the burglars rushed from the house with revolvers in their hands, and attempted to make their escape. It seems that at this time Officer McCarty was alone, his comrade, Quevedo, having disappeared in some unaccountable manner, and the burglars made a dash past McCarty, discharging three shots at him as they did so. Fortunately the officer was not struck, and pursuing one of the men, he attacked him with the butt of his revolver, beating him on the head, and the two clinched and rolled on the ground. While they were struggling together, four shots were fired by the retreating burglars, and a ball struck the prostrate burglar in the left shoulder. He then surrendered, and was taken by Officer McCarty to the Station-House, where he gave his name as John Erwin. Dr. Barrey probed the wound, but could not find the bullet. The man is believed to be fatally wounded.

On examining the house, a full set of burglars' tools was found on the floor in the office, and on the sidewalk a pistol belonging to one of the burglars. The front door was found to have been pried open, and the outside plate of the safe had also been forced off. The wounded burglar was subsequently identified as a well-known offender, who has served a term of five years in the State Prison for burglary and has been but is anonths at large. He lives at No. 90 Adams-st., where he has a wife and two children. Officer McCarty says that he fired two shots, but is not aware that he hit any one. dash past McCarty, discharging three shots at him as

### SHIPPING AFFAIRS. THE BALTIC LLOYD-DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGANK-

LIN. The model of the steamship Franklin of the Baltic Lloyd has arrived from England, and shows clearly the proportions of the new vessel. The Company has leased Pier 13, North River, and the steamers will begin running between this port and Stettin in March. They will touch at Copenhagen and Christiansand, and will carry the Skandinavian mails.

The model is on the scale of 1 inch to to the foot, which gives the steamer the following dimensions:

which gives the steamer the following dimensions:
Length over all, 30s feet; length between perpendiculars,
285 feet; extreme breadth, 36.2 feet; death of hold, 26.3
feet. Her gross tunninge, as registered, is 1.860, and
when loaded she will draw its rect of water. As the
steamers make the northern passage around Scotland,
they cannot hope for a very large number of first-class
passengers. Accommedation has only been provided for
to, while there is room for 700 in the steerage. Twenty
berths are partioned off together, and all are so arranged
that each person can get into his or her berth without
climbing over others. The tables are to be fastened to
the ceiling when not in use, and ample room is afforded
for exercise in the open air upon the spar-deck.

The engines are built upon the expansion system, with
two cylinders of 48 luches diameter and 3 feet stroke.
They are furnished with a super-heater, and with a surface condenser which can suppely 40 hogsheads of pure
water every 24 hours. There are two flue boilers of large
capacity, with four furnaces to each, furnished with a
circulating pipe connecting the lower with the upper part
of the boiler. It is estimated that from at to 56 pounds
are sailly, and have a capacity of the uns. The usually
separated engine and boiler rooms are thrown together,
and theroughly ventilated by a large revolving fan. The
engines are courtsiled by indicators. Numerous other
done to rendering the vessel seaworthy. to rendering the vessel seaworthy.

THE CUNARD STEAMER PARTHIA. The new steamship Parthia of the Cunard line arrived at this port on Saturday at 7h a. m., having made the passage in 14 days against strong head-winds and severely cold weather. She is similar in appearance to the other ships of the Company, being bark-rigged and having a perfectly straight stem. She was launched about the last of August, and on her trial trip easily made 134 knots an bour. Her tunnage is registered at 2,500, and her extreme length over all is 375 feet. Her breadth of beam is 41 feet, and depth of hold 35 feet breadth of beam is 41 feet, and depth of hold 35 feet from the spar-deck. All the officers' rooms, together with a comfortable smoking toom and a ladies drawing-room, are on the upper or main deck. Her first cable, which is 74 feet between decks and 10 feet long, is finished in rosewood, with panels of birdseye maple. The upholstery is in marcon and dark green, and the woodwork of the tables and sofas is artistically carved and glided. The state-rooms of the first cabin are highly finished, and accommodation is afforded for 150 first-class passengers. The arrangements are also complete for 1,000 steerage passengers and 1,700 tuns of freight.

The engines, of the compound pattern, are of 500 horse-power each. The propeller is 19 feet in diameter. The Partha is provided with a wheelhouse forward as well as aft, and her steering apparatus is of the latest and most improved siyle. She was built by Denny & Co., of Giasgow, Scothard, and is commanded by Capt. William Watson.

THE SHIP MARKET.

The sales of ships for December greatly exceeded those of any previous month of the past year.

The demand has increased steadily, and several orders good

class. The sale	s of the	month were:	
	Tannage.		
Tetal		Total#	152,950

The sales of sea-going vessels amounted during the year to \$710,000.

NAVAL NOTES.

The Tallapoosa, naval dispatch-boat, Lieut. D. G. McRitchie, sailed on Saturday for Philadelphia and Washington, taking in tow as far as the Delaware Breakwater the little tug Blue Light, also bound for Washington. The Tallapoosa is expected to force a Washington. The taliaposa is expected to force a channel through the ice of the Potomac and to open navigation to the Capitol. She has been heavily plated with iron on the bow for that purpose.

The Naval Lyceum at Brooklyn is to be reorganized. Twelve members were added on Saturday last, at the first meeting held since the beginning of the war. Commodore Eagle presided. The library is large and the museum attractive.

### MUNICIPAL STATISTICS FOR 1870. THE POLICE DEPARTMENT-MARRIAGES, BIRTHS

AND DEATHS.

Contrary to the custom that has heretofore prevailed, the annual reports of the Police and Fire Departments will not be made to the Legislature this session, but at the expiration of one year from the expira-tion of the City Government, reports of the work done by both departments will be made to Mayor Hall. A few facts, however, have been ascertained. During the past year the following arrests were made:

 
 January
 6,347
 July
 9,185

 February
 4,776
 August
 8,978

 March
 5,871
 September
 8,993

 April
 5,905
 October
 7,456

 May
 7,103
 November
 6,337

 June
 7,566
 December
 6,724
 | Total | 83,380 | In 1809, the number of arrests was 72,934; therease 10,326. Complaints were made as follows against police men tried by the Commissioners: | January | 32 | July | 544 | February | 222 | August | 593 | March | 241 | September | 378 | April | 237 | October | 387 | May | 333 | November | 544 | June | 337 | December | 522 | 5,272

The Department came under Democratic management in April. Since then, it will be observed, the number of complaints has steadily increased. The large number in July and August was due to the grand roundsmen, who, during the short time they were in existence, made a great number of trivial charges.

The total Police force of this city now numbers about 2,100. During the past year there have been 533 appointments, including two Superintendents; and 240 resignations, 119 dismissals, and 24 deaths, making a total of 433 vacancies. New station-bouses have been built in the Fourth. Twelfth, Sixteenth and Twenty-seventh Precincts, and others are in course of erection in the Fourteenth and Twentieth Precincts.

The following are the marriages, births, and deaths reported to the Eureau of Vital Statistics during the past year:

d to the Buteau of The		stres mar	me can !	7
M	arriagea	Births.	Deaths.	
January	927	1,082	2,160	
February		1,427	2,038	
March	. 782	1,438	2,112	
April	572	1,074	2,088	
May	726	952	1,893	
June		1,058	2,161	
July	607	1,162	3,801	
August	628	1,420	2,780	
September./	619	1,004	2,101	
October	650	1,285	1,966	
November		1,244	1,918	
Doggenham	700	1 612	75 1 that	

February 657 1,427 2,028
March 781 1,438 2,112
April 582 1,034 2,103
May 726 952 1,894
June 899 1,038 2,161
July 607 1,162 3,891
August 628 1,420 2,789
September 7 619 1,004 2,101
October 550 1,255 1,966
November 7 755 1,244 1,918
December 7 788 1,617 2,136
Total 8,519 16,763 27,144
The amount paid into the City Treasury during the year by City Chamberlains Ewecuy and Bradley was \$120,735 32.

THE BROOKLYN WATER BOARD.
The annual report of William A. Fowler, the President of the Brooklyn Water Board, shows that during 1870 more than 33 miles of sewers have been constructed, at a total cost of \$908,633. In 1869, the Board having determined to repave Fulton-ave, from Fulton-set, to Bedford-ave, a distance of about 2½ miles, with improved material, selected the Guidet stone pavement, and about one-quarter of a mile of the avenue was consecued by the form of the grown and found of the avenue was consecued and should one-quarter of a mile of the avenue was consecued and species for the solution and about one-quarter of a mile of the avenue was consecued and solutions, and secued weeks, larremore; and should one-quarter of a mile of the avenue was consecued and secued weeks, larremore; do, then an

paved before the close of the year, at a cost of \$28,972, including curbs, gutters, and crosswalks. During 1870 the remaining two miles of the avenue have been so repaved at a cost of \$319,961, making the total cost \$348,065.

The following is a recapituation of the work done by the Board since Dec. 31, 1899; 33.27 miles of sewer built for \$368,333; two miles of Fulton ave. repaved, \$419,901; four miles of streets repaved, improved material, \$414,398; 59 miles of streets repaved with cobble stone, \$71,379; repairs made for 25 streets, \$24,872; street cleaning, first six months, \$50,296; street cleaning, second six months, \$56,856; total, \$1,771,846.

THE FUNERAL OF CARL ANSCHUTZ. A large number of friends, including many

leading musicians, assembled at the residence of the late Carl Anschütz, in East Twenty-sixth-st., yesterday, to participate in the funeral services over his remains. All the singing societies of the city were represented by large delegations. Among those present were Gen. Sigel, Carl Formes, Bernstein, Peznanski, Lafayette M. Harrison, and Carl Bergmann. The body lay in a silver-studded reseweed ceffin. On a small table at the head were two wax candles, and a wreath of immartelles. A silver plate on the coffin hore the customary inscription, while strewn over the lid were immortelles and roses.

As the time for the removal of the remains to the hearse approached, a delegation of the Philharmonie Society, numbering about thirty, under the direction of Carl Bergmann, played a choral and several of Beethoven's funeral murches, at the conclusion of which the North-Eastern Sangerbund, of which the deceased had been a (prominent member, went into the street, and, under the direction of their President, with uncovered heads, sang the praises of their departed brother. The funeral address was then delivered by Herr Heidenfeldt. Flowers were placed within the coffin, and it was then carried to the hearse, the Philharmonic Society playing a dirge by Beethoven. The funeral cortege included representatives of all the singing societies. The following were pall-bearers; Gen. Sigel. Dr. Hedenfeld, Prof. Glaubenstiler, and Herrs Bergmann, Neuendorf, Heilbuth, Heericr, Vagel, and Schuckmann. wax candles, and a wreath of immortelles. A silver plate

Bergmann, Neuendorf, Heilbuth, Heerter, Vagel, and Schuckmann.
Although the deceased was a Roman Catholic, he never attended that church except professionally, and was buried in Greenwood Cemetery without religious ries of any kind. At a number of German resorts, flags were displayed at half-mast as a mark of respect to his

ASSAULTS AND CASUALTIES. Thomas Ambrose and Robert Ludlow drank

n Peter Hoey's saloon, No. 91 Washington-st., and refused to pay. Hoey hurled a tumbler at Ambrose, cutting nim severely in the face, and then beat Ludlow. Ambrose was taken to the Park Hospital. Hoey was arbrose was taken to the Park Hospital. Hoey was arrested, and yesterday was committed to the Tombs.
Frederick Monck, while entering his dwelling, No. 88
Elizabeth-st., yesterday morning, was shot by some unknown person. Peter Wranzel of Seventy-second-st. and Eighth-ave., Geo. Pfeil of No. 433 Ninth-ave., and Conrad Mertz of No. 156 Laurens-st., accidentally shot themselves yesterday, each in the left hand.

During a fight in Stanton-st., near Ridge, Sylvester Keady of No. 27 Stanton-st., was brutally beaten and belief though the head and fine.

Keady of No. 227 Stanton-st., was brutary coache.

Adam Venter, a keeper of a beer saloon at No. 160
Third-st., was severely burned about the face and neck, a pistol loaded with powder only having been fired at him by Herman Brumharte during a row in the saloon

yesterilay morning.

Charles Crowley and James Lane assaulted Charles Millon, a fellow tenant, yesterday at No. 352 East Thirty-second-st., and Crowley bit off a portion of Millon's nose, Millon was also shockingly bester about the head and face. The assailants were arrested and committed to well a tries.

awsit a trial.

Julius Kerl, while carrying a loaded double-barreled gan along Beachest, on Saturday evening, dropped it to the walk, and it was descharged. The small shot with which one of the barrels was loaded entered the breast of sergeant Barks of the Frith Precinct, who was on dury pear the place, causing painful wounds. Kerl was arrested, but was discharged yesterday by Justice Hogan, Barks deslining to make complaint. Rorke declining to make complaint.

COMMISSIONER PLEASONTON-CIVIL SERVICE

The prominent Internal Revenue officers of this cit; recently tendered a complimentary dinner to Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, the newly-appointed Commisstoner of Internal Revenue, and late Collector of the Thirty-second District. He acknowledged the invitation on Saturday, but declined on account of pressing duties-In the course of his letter he says:

on Saturday, but declined on account of piecesing detection of the course of his letter he says?

The evil service, in these of peace, starts in the same relation to the institutions of the course is does the samy and tary in time of war. Good laws are of very little account with at good one, and a temperary icun to see that they are properly executed. The governal completion of the people is not of the laws as much as the mainter of execution; them: Uniformity of execution should be the great end of all civil system, and when this is obtained the people are said sele and the Government faither in mission. The officers of the Government should never be brought into embarracising relations with the people are said sele and its Government faither in embarracising relations with the popule more in proceeding the same in strength of the property of the people is say given, and greet desirant is execute against the civil service from the interest it is supposed an officer possesses in every selmen. It would be much better for the Government to absoluble the next years and double the salaries of the officers. The expense would be less than it is at present; confidence would be irred from the enhancements of surplement of the confidence would be irred from the enhancements of surplement of the people in the civil service sphered on each footing that the people will hear to look upon the service as their protector, whose mission is to prevent crime rather than detect it, and that the execution of the law is said for the benefit of the community.

Gen. Pleasontlor with the entering the fail express the most fail that the execution of the law is said for the benefit of the community.

THE ORPHANS! FAIR-A GROWING SUCCESS. The Fair at the Armory of the 71st Regiment attracted an immense crowd on Saturday evening, and has at last become so successful that it is to be continued until next Thursday night. The voting for the sword has given rise to an exciting contest between the friends of various prominent men. Up to Saturday night Gen. Shaler had received the largest number of votes. The sword will be awarded on Wednesday night. are yet pending for large and medium-sized vessels of a A number of lotteries, including some valuable prizes, will be drawn on the successive nights of this week. In one lottery of 1,000 chances, at \$10 each, the prizes are diamends and watches now on exhibition at No. 581 Brondway. Almost all the geods now at the bazars are to be disposed of at auction, beginning to-morrow night. The Hebrews have made still further contributions to the Fair, both of money and goods.

# BILLIARDS.

In the amateur tournament in progress for the past month at the Apollo Rooms, the prize-a new billiard-table—was awarded, on Saturday, to Mr. Worsell, who made a score of 780. The next in the contest was

Rudolphe has challenged Mr. Cyrille Dion to play a four-ball American game, 1,500 points, push and croteb-barred, upon the same table as at the last match for a money stake of \$1,000, the winner also to take the proceeds of the house. The game is to be played in this city between the 25th and 31st of January, 1871. Garnier and Radolphe are to play Jan. 21.

and Rudolphe are to play Jan. 21.

John Deery and Joseph Dion are matched to play 500 points, three-ball carons, for \$500 a side, at Platt's Had, San Francisco, Jan. 12.

Edward Daniels and Cyrille Dion have ar-

ranged to play their match, 500 up, at the three-ball game, for \$250 a side, on the 25th. Garnier gave an exhibition in Taylor's Hotel. Garmer gave an exhibition in Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, Saturday night. He first played a French caron game, 160 points up, with an amateur, Norman L. Rowe, and beat him easily. His best runs were 15, 18, and 16. He next engaged C. A. Fink, the champlon of Michigan, in an American caron game, and defeated him by the score of 1,000 to 365. In this game Garnier scored runs of 213, 183, 117, 75, and 69.

SCHEDULE FOR 1871. Below will be found the assignment of Courts and Judges for the present year. In the Supreme Court the assignment is made pursuant to the act passed last April. Judge Van Brunt of the Common Pleas has been appointed to hold those terms where his name appears.
General Terms.-First Tuesday of January, February, April, June,

appears.

General Terms.—First Tuesday of January February April, June, September, and November.

Special Terms.—for Enumerated Motions.—February Ingraham; March, Brady, May, Satherland; October, Cardono; December, Barnard, Chambers.—January, Sutherland; Detober, Barnard, March, Cardono; April, Brady; May, Ingraham; June, Bernard; July, Cardono; Augest, Satherland; September, Barnard; October, Ingraham; November, Brady; December, Cardono. The Judge at Chambers will had the same to said including the Saturday preceding the first Monday of the succeeding month.

Circuit Genera, and Oyer and Terminer.—January—Part I., Brady; Part II., Van Brant, Pebruary—Part I., van Brant, Pertand, Part II., Sutherland, May—Part I., Van Brant, Van Brant, Part II., Sutherland, May—Part I., van Brant, Part II., Sutherland, May—Part I., van Brant, Part II., Sutherland, May—Part II., Van Brant, October—Part I. and Oyer and Terminer, Barnad; Part III., Sutherland, May—Part II., Van Brant, October—Part I. and Oyer and Terminer, Barnad; Part III., Suther-Part II., Brady. November—Part I., Sutherland, Part III., Van Brant, December—Part I. and Oyer and Terminer, Barnad; Part III., Suther-Part III., Brady. Overmber—Part I. and Oyer and Terminer Barnad; Part III., Suther-Part III., Brady. Overmber—Part I. and Oyer and Terminer, Barnad; Part III., Suther-Part III., Suth

The following are the assignments of Judges in the Superior Court:

General Trans.—Januare. Monell, Jones. and Spencer: Februare.
Barbour, McCuno, and Spencer: March, Monell, McCuno, and Freedman; April. Barbour, Monell, and Jones; May, Barbour, Freedman, Spencer: June. McCuno, Jones, and Freedman; Detober. Monell, McCuno, and Spencer: June. McCuno, and Jones.

Special Terms.—January—Harbour; February—Freedman; March—Jones; April—Spencer; May—McCuno; February—Monell; March—Jones; April—Spencer; May—McCuno; Pebruary—Monell; March—Barbour; April—Freedman; May—Jones; June—Spencer; October—Jones Barbour; April—Freedman; May—Jones; June—Spencer; October—Jones; May—Freedman; February—Jones; March—Spencer; April—McCuno; May
Monell; June—Barbour; October—Freedman; November—Jones; December—Spencer.

weeks, Robinson: Angust, first and second weeks, Lover: do., third and fourth weeks, Van Brunt: September, first and second weeks, J. P. Dair, do., third and fourth weeks, Fally, Ch. J.; October, Robinson; November, Loren, December, Larremore.

THE COURTS FOR JANUARY.

In the Supreme Court a General Term will e held by Presiding Justice Ingraham and Justices Barnard and Cardozo. Part I. of the Circuit will be held by Judge Brady; Part II. by Judge Van Brunt, in the Special Term Room. The Chambers branch will be held

special Term Room. The Chambers branch will be held by Judge Sutherland.

In the Superior Court Justices Monell, Jones, and Spencer will sit in General Term, Chief-Justice Barbour in Special Term, and the Trial Terms will be held by Justices McCunn (Part I.), and Preedman (Part II.). In the Gourt of Common Pleas Chief-Justice Daily, and Judge Robinson and Loew will sit in General Term, and Judge Larremore will hold the Special Term and Part I of the Trial Terms.

QUEENS COUNTY COURTS IN 1870.

The following is a summary of the criminal business done in the Queens County Court of Sessions and the Court of Oyer and Terminer, during 1870: and the Court of Oyer and Terminer, during 1870:

Persons indicted, 71; convicted on trial, 14: acquitted on trial, 9; jury disagreed, 5: convicted on confession, 29; nolls prosequientered, 3; admitted to bail, 14; fines imposed, 8; 13; sentences asspected, 2; discharged by order of the Court, 9; fined, 5; number of recognizances forfeited, 3.

Consections by Special Sessions—Jamaics, 6; Flushing, 26; Newtown, 6; Hempetend, 4; North Hempetend, 9; Oyster Bay, 2; sentenced to County Jail, 35; sentenced to House of Refige, 1; field, 10; whole number of convictions by Courts of Record and Special Sessions, 89.

County Jail, 35; sentenced to House of Refige, 1; field, 10; whole number of convictions by Courts of Record and Special Sessions, 89.

County Joil, 35; sentenced to House of Refige, 1; field, 10; whole number of convictions by Courts of Record and Special Sessions, 89.

County Joil, 35; sentenced to House of Greenbaums, 47; appeals taken, 19; judgments obtained, 100; judgments of forcedomine, 47; appeals taken, 19; applications to sell infants' real estate, 13; judgment of divorce, 2; appeals from Junities Court to County Court, 42.

Surroporte's Court—Wills enhered on probate, 130; letters of administration granted, 108; general guardians appointed, 50; citalions issued about 1,809.

COURT BUSINESS DURING THE PAST YEAR. The following is a detailed statement of the

work trainsacted in the Supreme Court at Chambers during 1870;

Motions hears and orders made thereon—By Judge Ingraham, 1880;
Judge Bermard, 1820; Judge Cardon, 2,055; Judge Brady, 1548. Judge Hender, 1549. Judge Brady, 154. Judge Brady, 154. Judge Brady, 155. Judge Brady, 155. Judge Brady, 156. Judg

The customary annual statement of the business done in the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas during the past year have not yet been prepared. reas during the past year have not yet occuparparent owing to the heavy work which has devolved upon the clerks. About 300 causes have been disposed of in each tranch of these Courts; some of them—such as the Fenian Fund suits, the Binin or Clark controversy, and the cars of John Mitchell agt. tien. John A. Dix, respect-ing the war power of the United States authorities—hav-ing been of interest and importance.

In Surrogate Hutchings's office during the past year 700 wills have been admitted to probate; letters of administration upon 1,400 estates have been issued, and 300 letters of guardianship have been granted. An index of wills is how prepared. The wills of the following testators have been contested: Henry Barnett, Henricita Stearn, Ann Levy, Peter Beckner, T. G. Fellows, Emma L. Ames, Jane Emory, Eleanor Barrington, henricita M. Steele, Jacob Rogelina, Mary Fox, James Ceyne, Richard B. Addington, Charles Fox, Margaret Graham, Stephen W. Chadburn, Mary A. Clark, John McDermott, S. M. Peyser, Martin Ahern, Chas, Forman, Sylvester Mersereau, Morris Dayton, Robert Galloway, Atoin Witzbach, Philippena Eibel, Charles A. Graham, Mary Newcomb, Margaret Kelly, John Kennedy, Ann White, James Dusenberry, Naney Ingrow, Win, Leve, Win, Hertzel, and James E. Taylor, At these ceases have been decided except the Love and Taylor matters, which are still on trial, and the Fox and Hertzel suits, decisions in which will be rendered soon. The Fox case is one of great importance, involving national questions of law, while the Taylor case bids fair to be one of the most interesting on record. ers of administration upon 1,400 estates have

Five thousand, two bundred and eighty six ases have been tried by Justices Dowling and Shandley in the Court of Special Sessions. They were classified and disposed of as follows:

Patit Isroesy Convicted
Assault and leastery 1,06
Disorderly house 15
Violating bestlib laws 48
Crucity to animals 20
False prefenses 11
Carrying burglar tools 9
Pickpockus 15
Other missiemeanors 95

The following disposition was made of those convicted:
Penitentiary—Men. 1,255; women, 257. City Prison—Men.
158; women, 35. House of Reinge—Boys, 852 fri, 1. Fined— iden, 556; women, 6. Fifty cases were transferred to the ourt of General Seasons.

CIVIL NOTES.

No branch of the Superior Court of Court of Common Pleas will be held to-day, and jurors summoned for to-day will attend to-morrow at 10 s. m. in the Superior Court, and at 11 s. m. in the Court of Common Pleas.

Judge Blatchford will sit in the U. S. Distriet Court, to-morrow, for the disposal of Admiralty causes. The first case on the calendar is that of the steamer Florida, seized under a charge of being fitted out to sid the Cuban revolutionary movement. In the Chemi Court, Judge Woodruff will sit to hear jury trials in civil causes during a portion of the present month?

The officers of the Supreme Court on Saturday presented Jacob F. Valentine, the chief officer of the Court, with a fine gold watch, chain, and locket, worth over \$500 in gold. The presentation speech was made by Judge Cardozo in one of the Court-rooms, and Mr. Valentine returned thanks briefly. The party after-

ward partook of refreshments spread in an adjoin-

CRIMINAL NOTES.

At the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, Justice Hogan committed Wm. Thornson, alias "Boston," for stealing a package of gold chains from the safe of Wm. L. Fuller, at No. 25 John-st.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, Peter Farrell was committed on a charge of stealing a horse and wagon, worth \$100, from August Miller of No. 69 Mangin-st... Gottfrey Jahker of No. 65 Mulberry-st., heid for stealing \$13 from Michael Uhl of No. 374 Eighth-st... John McGure, held for stealing a watch from Frank Reinhard of No. 228 Chrystic-st.

THE DUTIES OF SHERIFFS-OPINION OF JUDGE MCCUNN. Judges Monell, McCuan, and Freedman have

rendered an important decision in the case of the Com-mercial Warehouse Company of this city against John S. Graber. This is an appeal from a motion, denied at Special Term, for an order requiring the Sheriff to pay or

Graber. This is an appeal from a motion, denied at Special Term, for an order requiring the Sheriff to pay or deposit with the Clerk money alleged to have been received by the Sheriff in lieu of ball upon an order of arrest, or to apply the same in satisfaction of the hidgment which had been obtained in the action. When the defendant was arrested, the bail offered being ansatisfactory, he deposited with the Sheriff, as he alleged, \$1,500 as security that his bail would properly instity. Judgment was subsequently entered against him, and he gave bail for the limits. The majority of the Court affirms the order denying the motion, but Judge McCann, in dissent, says:

He is of the opinion that the meners should be looked upon as the morey of the defendant, and should have been applied to the satisfaction of the judgment. Mr. Bancker the Populy-Sherif who that the money, says he took it to secure himself, and not as a deposit in the sation under the cole. This he could not do because (1) he was not acting and avoid not, by virtue of a solemn statute pased for that purpose, act for bimself, but as an officer of the law, he not being interested; and (2) he was exting for the accommodation of the defendant, to keep him from going to jail, and that the requirements of the code might be compiled with It does not belong to Sheriffs to make law by their savings, nor are principle of law be affected by their unterances. What they do as officers of the law can only be told by them after it is done, and then from what they have done the law can be applied. It would be well for sheriffs and other mulsterial officers to learn that in controversies where they are called upon to act officially they cannot act for themselves her for their own scenity and safers, at must act for the benefit of the parties in the controversy. In this case, \$1.500 was taken by the Sheriff, as carnity recognized by the cole as one which the Sheriff might take; and surely we must not permit the Deputy Sheriff to allege that it was raken otherwise thas

Supreme Court—Chambers—By Judge Ingraham.

Ellison agt. Lackerman.—Motion granted on payment of 5 th costs.

The General Term of the Superior Court, on Saturday, amounced the following decisions in cases argued at pravious

day, announced the following decisions in cases argued at pravious tens.

By Judges Monell, McConn, and Jones.—Rafus W. Leavitt et al. at.
Charles W. Hahney et al.—Griefer affirmed with costs, opinions by
Judges Monell and Jones. William P. McAndrew agt. William While
John J. Judges and affirmed; opinion by Judge Monell; diagonities
opinion by Judge Monell, McConn, and Spencer.—Samuel Nimmons et al. Mc.
J. Nelson Tappan.—Exception overruled and Judges monell Sam.
J. Nelson Tappan.—Exception overruled and Judges monel. Sams opinion
iffs on the verticit, with costs; opinion by Judge Monell. Sams opinion
from J. Hennion.—Same decision. Alexander Bonnell et al. agt. william
f. William et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Richard R. Coppledia
gt. Augustus Waterman.—Judgment ordered for the plaintiff on the verdict, with costs. The Mcs adducetts lafe Instructor Co. agt. James Cas.
By Chiefe Judges Henbour; and Judges Junes and Mctunn.—The East
New York and Jamaitas Balfroad Co. agt. Jax S. Emore.—Judgment
Strimed with costs, opinion by Judge Monell and New Springs
William O. Porter.—Judgment affirmed coming to Spring McGentler
By Judges Monell Juses, and Sponeer.—Henry B. Kirkhand et al. agt.
Arthur Leary.—Judgment affirmed coming to Spring and active to the appellants, to alide the creat; opinions by Judge Monell and Junes.
Be Chiefe Junes Berbour and Judges Monell and Fredman.—Helfy L.
Ber Chiefe Junes Berbour and Judges Monell and Fredman.—Helfy L.
Ber Chiefe Junes Enrober and Judges Monell and Fredman.—Helfy L.
Ber Chiefe Junes Berbour and Judges Monell and Fredman.—Helfy L.
Ber Chiefe Junes Enrober and Judges Monell and Fredman.—Helfy L.
Ber Chiefe Junes Enrober and Judges Monell and Fredman.—Helfy L.
Ber Chiefe Junes Enrober and Judges Monell and Fredman.—Helfy L.
Ber Chiefe Junes Enrober and Judges Monell and Fredman.—Helfy L. with coats to the appellants, to abide the event; opinions by Junges Monell and Jones.

By the feducation Birthour and Judges Monell and Presidents—We fed Jaries at a few tilliams. He feet and Roberts F. Olean.—Order of grade as to defendant Closs, and reversed as to defendant Peck. Thomas M.